ANATOMY OF THE MUSCLES.- W. MOLINS.- 1648.

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A man of understanding will
& Lords commandments fulfill

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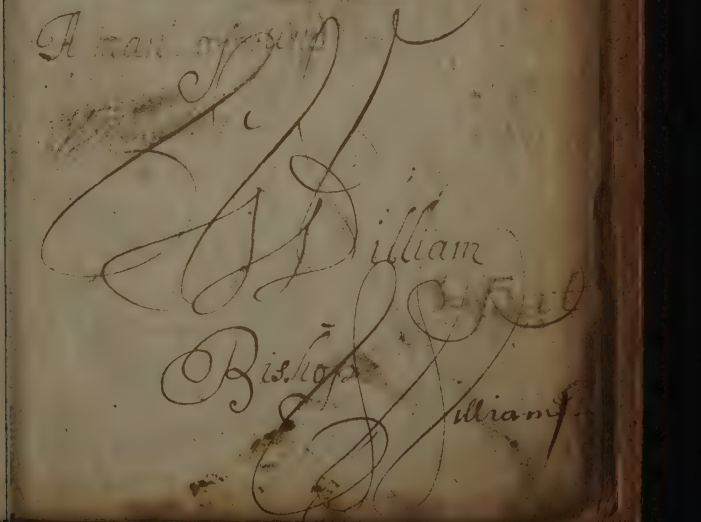

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MYOTOMIA:
OR, THE
ANATOMICAL
Administration
Of all the
MUSCLES
Of an Humane
BODY,
As they arise in *Dissection.*

As also an Analitical TABLE, reducing each Muscle to his Use and Part.

Collected for Private use,

By WILLIAM MOLINS
Mr. in Chyrurgery:

And Published for the general good of all Practitioners in the said Art.

London, Printed by *John Field* for *Edward Husband*, Printer to the Honorable House of Commons, and are to be sold at his Shop at the golden Dragon in Fleetstreet near the Middle Temple. 1648.

To all his

Brethren in Chyrurgery,

AND

All others who affect

Anatomical Diſſection.

Gentlemen,

THis which I preſent you with at preſent, is not to inform you, but to invite you to ſecond me, and in that to better me upon this deſerving Theme. Had I either Talents or Time to have wrought this up to a Book, which is but now an *A.B.C.*

547/97

I had not wanted worthy men to have been bold with to have stood for my *Witnesses*; more especially that Gentleman who hath really enabled the Masters of Anatomy in particular (as well as the Company in general) to go through not onely the Charge (a great Encouragement now a-days) but the Dissection it self, by providing an able Physician, whose Science might give life to our Art, and whose Tongue might direct our Hand, that so the Learner might at once both know what was Dissected, and see how it was done: And truly, had

had our Company many of the ſame temper, we might ſoon be Lenders, that have been ſo long Borrowers, and be Judges our ſelves of Truth and Error in this Myſtery. Next to him, the two old Maſters equally deſerve, as having firſt entred this Labyrinth, and managed their Clew of Directions for the extricating themſelves there, where ſo many have been loſt; But I muſt not be bold to have ſuch great Goſſips to ſo mean a Brat,

——*Mihi curta Supellex.*

If any of thoſe many among you, who (as *Eraſmus* ſaith of our Engliſh-

men) are *Ingenioſi, utinam & laborioſi*, will mend me by doing more, I ſhall commend my ſelf for doing this little to provoke you to ſo good a work: When any of your Suns ſhall ariſe, my little Star ſhall pull in his head; till then, if it give any light at all, I have my aym. Farewel.

The

The Names of the Muſcles as they riſe in *Diſſection.*

Obliquus Deſcendens.
Obliquus Aſcendens.
Rectus.
Piramidalis.
Tranſverſalis.
Frontalis.
Aperiens palpebram Rectus.
Claudens occulum Superior.
Claudens occulum Inferior.
Recti quatuor occuli.
Obliquus primus occuli.
Obliquus ſecundus occuli.
Attollens Aurem.
Detrahens Aurem.
Adducens Aurem.
Abducens Aurem.
Internus externus Auris.
Internus interniſſimus Auris.
Abducens Naſi Alas.
Attollens Naſi Alas.
Claudens Naſum externus.
Claudens Naſum internus.
Communis Claudens Alas.

Zygo-

Zygomaticus Riolani.
Abducens labia.
Deprimens labii inferius.
Conſtringens labios.
Plataſma Muodes.
Buccinator.
Maſſetor.
Temporalis.
Maſtoideus.
Biventer ſive digaſtricus.
Caracohyoideus.
Sternohyoideus.
Sternothyroideus.
Hyothyroideus.
Styloceratohyoideus.
Mylohyoideus.
Geniohyoideus.
Myloglo ſſus.
Ceratoglo ſſus.
Geniogloſſus.
Hypſioglo ſſus.
Styloglo ſſus.
Lingualis.
Cricothyroideus Anticus.
Oeſophagiæus.
Stylopharyngæus.
Cephalopharyngæus.
Cricoarytenoideus poſticus.
Cricoarytenoideus lateralis.
Arytenoideus.

Thyro-

Thyroarytenoideus.
Sphænopharyngæus primus.
Sphænopharyngæus secundus.
Pterigoeideus externus.
Pterigoeideus internus.
Longus.
Scalenus sive Triangularis.
Pectoralis.
Subclavius.
Serratus Major Anticus.
Serratus Minor Anticus.
Intercostales externi.
Intercostales interni.
Cremasteres.
Erector penis.
Accelarator penis.
Levatores Ani.
Sphincter Ani.
Sphincter Vesicæ.
Detrusor Urinæ.
Diaphragma.

Here let the Body be turned upon its face.

Occularis.
Latissimus.
Rhomboides.
Levator Patientiæ.

Ro-

Rotundus.
Superſcapularis ſuperior.
Superſcapularis inferior.
Nonus Humeri Placentini.
Subſcapularis.

If you pleaſe to take off the whole Arm with the *Scapula* now, the Diſſection of theſe following Muſcles will be the eaſier perform'd.

Deltois.
Biceps.
Octavus Humeri Placentini.
Brachieus.
Gemellus Major.
Gemellus Minor.
Palmaris.
Caro Muſculoſa quadrata.
Flexor Carpi interior.
Flexor Carpi exterior.
Flexor ſecundi internodii perforatus.
Flexor tertii internodii perforans.
Flexor tertii internodii pollicis.
Pronator Radii Teres.
Pronator Quadratus.
Flexores primi internodii digitorum.
Flexor primi internodii pollicis primus.

Flexor

Flexor eiusdem secundus.
Flexor secundi internodii pollicis primus
secundus.
tertius.
quartus.
Abductor minimi digitorum.
Pollicis Abductor.
Pollicis Adductor.
Interossei interiores.
Extensor Carpi exterior.
Extensor Carpi interior.
Extensor 2di & 3ii internodii digitorum
Extensor minimi digitorum.
Supinator Radii Longus.
Extensor Pollicis ossis tertii.
Extensor secundi & tertii Pollicis.
Abducens indicem.
Supinator Radii Brevis.
Extensores primi internodii.

Here you return to the Body it self as it lyes.

Serratus posticus superior.
Serratus posticus inferior.
Splenius sive Triangularis.
Trigeminus.
Transversalis.
Spinatus.

Recti

Recti Majores.
Recti Minores.
Obliqui ſuperiores.
Obliqui inferiores.
Dorſi Longiſſimus.
Sacrolumbus.
Sacer.
Semiſpinatus.
Quadratus.
Pſoas.

Now if you pleaſe to take off the Thigh from the Trunk of the Body, by dividing the *Os Ileon* from the *Os Sacrum*, the Diſſection of the ſubſequent Muſcles will be the better performed.

Illiacus internus.
Gluteus Major.
Gluteus Medius.
Gluteus Minor.
Piriformis.
Obturator internus.
Quadrageminus.
Obturator externus.

Mem-

Membranosus.
Sartorius.
Gracilis.
Rectus.
Vastus externus.
Vastus internus.
Biceps.
Semimembranosus.
Seminervosus.
Triceps.
Lividus.
Gasterocnemius externus.
Plantaris.
Gasterocnemius internus.
Suppopliteus.
Flexor tertii internodii perforans.
Tibiæus Posticus.
Flexor Pollicis.
Flexor secundi internodii perforatus.
Flexor primi internodii digitorum.
Abducens Pollicem.
Abducens minimum Digitorum.
Transversalis Placentini.
Tibiæus Anticus.
Peroneus primus.
Peroneus secundus.
Extensor Pollicis.
Extensor secundi internodii digitorum.
Interossei.

AN

AN INTRODUCTION.

A Muſcle is an Organical part of our Body, appointed to a voluntary contraction towards its Original, for the motion of the part into which it is inſerted, and of which part it is called the Muſcle.

His action is properly *Contraction*.

His Motions four:

1. *Contraction*.

2. The *Conſervation* of that or Tonick motion.

3. *Relaxation*.

4. The *Perſeverance* of that Relaxation.

Each of theſe Motions have their extreme and middle Figure.

His Compoſition is of two parts, *Diſſimiler* and *Similer*.

1. The firſt conſiſting of the beginning, end, and middle of the Muſcle.

2. The ſecond in (theſe ſeven) Veins,

Arteries, Nerves, Membrains and Fat, which are called Common, and Fleſh, and Tendon proper.

Muſculus Fleſh is the moſt peculiar and perfecteſt kinde of fleſh, made out of coacted Blood by heat, adhering to the Fibers by one onely and ſimple order, according to its Longitude; its uſe being to ſtuff out the divided Tendons.

A *Tendon* is a ſimilary part, ſimple and of its own kinde, diffuſed through the whole Body of the Muſcle, according to its Longitude, and is ſometimes united, then again divided, ſtuffed with fleſh; and ſeeing it is moſt adapted to Contraction, being at our pleaſure contracted, it moves at the ſame time the part into which it is inſerted.

From hence it is concluded, That a Muſcle is the true Organ of voluntary Motion, as having theſe four parts to make it up:

1. Firſt, The Tendon, now united, then divided, which by and with himſelf contracts not onely the whole Muſcle, but the part into which it is inſerted, and from which primarily the action is.

2. Secondly, The Nerve, without which the action cannot be done.

3. Thirdly,

3. Thirdly, The Flesh helping Contraction. And

4. Fourthly, For its conservation, the Veins nourish, the Arteries bring life, the Membrains defend and cover, and the Fat does not onely moisten, but adapts the part for motion.

In which motion the Muscle acts, the Nerve brings the faculty, and the Brain transmits it.

The several differences of Muscles are these:

1. First, From the whole body of the Muscle, and to this relate the differences that arise either from Substance, Figure, Magnitude, Number or Site.

2. Secondly, From the dissimiler parts, and to these relate those that are distinguished either by their Head, Belly or Tail.

3. Thirdly, From his similer parts, and those that arise from hence are either from the Tendon, Veins, Nerves, Arteries or Membrains, Flesh not affording any difference.

THE MUSCLES themselves as they arise.

Obliquus Descendens

ARiseth fleshy from the lower parts of the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Ribs, indenting himself with *Seratus Major Anticus*; as also membranous from the Transverse processes of the Vertebres of the loyns, and part of the *Os Ileon*, and so runs by a broad nervous Tendon to the *Linea alba* and *Os pubis*, tis difficult to remove the Tendon of this Muscle from the subjacent Tendon as soon as you come to the *Rectus* without laceration: To dissect this Muscle exactly, you divide the *Latissimus* from him very low, that so you may come at his Lumbal origination the better.

Obliquus

Obliquus Ascendens

ARiseth fleshy from the Appendix of the *Os Ileon*, and membranous from the processes of the same Vertebres as the former, and so ascending fleshy, inserts himself into the 11 and 12 Ribs; then extending himself into a large double Tendon (in which the *Rectus* is conveyed) proceeds to the *Linea alba*, and *Semi lunari* Membrain, and is implanted into the 8,9 and 10 Ribs. Observe, that this Muscle is best raised, by finding the Nerve that runs between this and the Transverse at his origination from *Os Ileon*.

Rectus

ARiseth from the *Os pubis*, and running according to the longitude of the body, is inserted into the sides of the Sternon where the last true Ribs have their Cartilages; The intersections are various, now 3, then 4, and sometimes 3 and a half, sometimes all above, sometimes some below, as also the *Anastomasis* of the Mammilary vessels external, and Epigastrick internal, always found in women, rarely in men; as also the multitude of Nerves sent to the Perigraphs is very observable: if you finde four Perigraphs, the *Piramidals* are wanting.

Piramidalis ſive Falopii

ARiſeth from the external part of the *Os pubis*, broad and fleſhy, and running ſomething below the *Rectus*, is inſerted by a long and round Tendon, into the *Linea alba*. Theſe are ſometimes wanting in ſuch perſons as have the origination of the aſcendent not from the *Ileon*, but from the ſtrong ligament which runs from the *Spine* up to the *Os pubis* internal, and have four Perigraphs in the *Rectus*.

Tranſverſalis

ARiſeth with a nervous Membrain from the ſame ligament as the former; as alſo with a fleſhy origination from the internal part of the baſtard Ribs, and terminates in a broad Tendon at the ſemilunary Membrains, the *Linea alba*, and ſo down to the *Os pubis*, he adheres firmly to the ſubjacent *Peritoneum* in a maner all along, onely near the *Pubis* he divides himſelf. It is to be obſerved, That all the Muſcles (except the *Rectus* and *Piramidal*) in their Tendons, have a double perforation, one for the umbelical veſſels, the other for the ſeminary veſſels in a man, and in a woman for the inſertion of the rotund ligament of the Matrix into *Os pubis*.

Aperiens

Frontalis

ARiseth from the most elated part of the forehead, where the hair ends near the Temporal Muscle, and where the carnous Membrain adheres most firmly to the *Cranium*, and running downright, is inserted into the skin that covers the Eyes, and into the Eye-brows. In raising this from the *Cranium*, you shall finde Nerves that are sent through the *Cranium* to him.

Aperiens palpebram Rectus

ARiseth from the upper orbite of the Eye internal, near the *Elevator* of the Eye, where the optick Nerve hath his transmission, and holds the same course, and is of the same figure and substance, till he inlargeth himself into a broad Tendon, and is inserted into the Cartilage of the upper Eye-lid, according to his dimension; not to be shown, but with the other Muscles of the Eye, after he is taken out of the *Cranium*.

Claudens ſive Semicircularis ſuperior Deprimens

ARiſeth with a ſharp beginning from the internal angle of the Eye, and from part of the Eyebrow near the Noſe, and ſo falls ſomething tranſverſe toward the external angle of the Eye, becoming fleſhy, and ſo broad, that he poſſeſſeth the whole ſpace between the Eyebrow and the Cartalage, out of which the hairs of the Eyebrow grow, and is inſerted into the external angle of the Eye.

Inferior ſive Attollens Semicircularis

ARiſeth, being membranous and thin, from the top of the Noſe near the angle of the lower Eye-lid, with a ſharp point, and carried tranſverſly about the middle of the lid, becomes fleſhy, and is inſerted into the ſame angle as the other. The queſtion ſtands undecided among Authors, Whether theſe two Muſcles be not properly one, and that *orbicularis*, and for the moſt part is ſo received; though the one doth depreſs, and the other attoll at the ſame time, to make a perfect cloſe over the Eye.

Rectus

Rectus occuli primus sive Elevator

ARiseth from the upper part of the Orbite of the Eye, near where the optick Nerve comes forth, and is inserted into the Coat called *Cornea* of the Eye, where it is clear, and near the *Iris*, by a thin and membranous Tendon.

Rectus secundus sive Depressor

ARiseth in the inferior and opposite part, of the same Cavity, and hath his insertion as the former.

Rectus tertius sive Adducens

ARiseth from the Orbite of the Eye, near the origination of the Levator, and is inserted as the former.

Rectus quartus sive Abducens

ARiseth from the external angle of the Eye, and is inserted as the former.

Obliquus

Obliquus primus occuli

ARiseth from a Chinck which is in the lower part of the Orbite of the Eye, in his origination fleshy, small, and not altogether round, and is carried obliquely in his whole course, and ascending by degrees to the upper part of the Eye, is there inserted by a short, and sometimes round, but nervous Tendon, between the Tendons of the Attollent and Abducent Muscle, where the Tendon of the other oblique Muscle hath also his insertion, and they seem to be both one.

Obliquus secundus sive Trocheus

ARiseth from the same place with the Abducent, and goes in a right line to the external part of the internal angle, where it grows indifferently thick, and is then attenuated, and grows round, and goes through a Pully there planted, which so soon as it hath passed, it bends, yet so, as that it makes the right angle of the Eye, and running upward, begins to grow oblique, and going over the *Levator*, is inserted between the Abducent and oblique, as is before described.

Attollens

Attollens Aurem

ARiseth from the external termination of the Frontal Muscle, and so being thin and membranous, is carried over the Temporal, and is inserted (growing narrower) into the upper part of the Ear; This Muscle must be raised afore *Frontalis* be thrown down, and not onely this, but all the other external were dissected in this Body.

Detrahens Aurem

ARiseth fleshy, broad (and sirbrous sometimes) from the backward part of the Head, near the Mammillary process, and so growing narrower in his progress, is inserted into the whole Grille that encompasseth the Ear. Be careful in raising the *Cutis*, lest you take up this Muscle, and so lose him.

Adducens

Adducens Aurem ad Anteriora

IS a Particle of that Muſcle called *Plataſma Muodes*, from whoſe inſertion you ſhall finde a fleſhy and fibrous Elongation implanted into the root of the Ear.

Abducens ad Poſteriora Aurem

ARiſeth above the Mammillary proceſs from a knot of Muſcles in the *Occiput*, with a narrow beginning, and being carried tranſverſly downwards, is inſerted into the hinder part of the Ear.

Internus externus Auri

ARiſeth ſmall from the internal membranous skin of the *Meatus auditorius*, and becoming fleſhy, is inſerted externally by a ſhort Tendon into the *Timpanum*.

Internus

Internus intermiſſimus Auri

BEing within the *Os Petroſum* hath his origination from the Baſis of *Os Cunei formis*, and ſo becoming fleſhy, though thin and ſmall, and having made half his progreſs, divides himſelf into two very ſmall and tender Tendons, the one of which is implanted into the upper proceſs, the other into the neck of *Os Mallei*.

Abducens Naſi Alam

ARiſeth ſmall and fleſhy from *Os Maxillæ ſuperioris*, near the firſt *Par Proprium Labiorum*, and is inſerted into the lower and upper part of the *Alæ*.

Attollens Naſi Alam

ARiſeth from the top of the bone of the Noſe, with a ſharp and fleſhy beginning, and ſo deſcending according to the length of that bone, is inſerted broad and fleſhy into the *Alam Naſi*.

Claudens

Claudens Naſum externus

ARiſeth externally and fleſhy at the root of the *Alæ*, and ſo climbing tranſverſly, is inſerted into the tip of the Noſe.

Claudens Naſum internus

ARiſeth under the Membrain that covereth the Noſe internally from the bone, at its *Unition* with the Cartilage, and running downward, is implanted into the *Alam Naſi*: Theſe are confeſt on all hands to be rarely found but in Naſute perſons, and whether not more by fancy then otherwiſe, doubtful.

Communis Claudens Alas

IS no other then *Orbicularis Labium ſive Conſtringens*, when by his Contraction proper, theſe are contracted by accident.

Zygomaticus

Zygomaticus Riolani

ARiseth from the *Os Zygoma*, with a fleshy and broad beginning, and running obliquely downward and forward, is inserted into the side of the upper Lip, near *Primus Nasi*.

Abducens Labios

ARiseth from the *Os Zygoma* fleshy and round, with much fat, and is implanted into the Lips, where they are joyned both together.

Labii inferius Deprimens

ARiseth fleshy from the lowest and foremost part of the inferior *Maxillæ*, whence running obliquely, it is broadly inserted into the middle of the Lip.

Par Labium Constringens

IS of a fungeus substance, with Orbicular fibers arising from the middle of the bones of the superior and inferior *Maxilla*, and makes the whole body of those that we call Lips, which appear red to us.

Platasma

Platasma Muodes

ARiseth from the Vertebres of the Neck, *Scapula*, *Clavicula*, and *Sternon*, large, broad and thin, with store of membranous fibers, and so running up with oblique fibers, is inserted into the Chin, where both the superior and inferior Lips are joyned, and inlargeth himself so far as to make *Adducens Auri ad Anteriora:* Great care must be had to preserve this Muscle, for whether you raise the *Cutis* from above or from below, he adheres very close to it. In the raising this Muscle, be careful to leave his Elongation that makes *Adducens Aurem ad Anteriora*, which you will rarely miss.

Buccinator

Buccinator

ARiseth from the upper part of the upper Mandible, and from the lower part of the lower Mandible, where the Gums begin, and runs circular; the proper Coat of the Mouth adheres so firmly to him internally, that he is scarce separable, and externally he hath a large round Tendon implanted into the midst of him, which hath his origination from a glaudulous substance growing to the *Os Zygoma*, close by the origination of the Muscle so called: This not taken notice of by any Author, but found by the Masters of Anatomy in a Body at the *Theater* in *August*, 1648.

Massetor sive Lateralis

ARiseth large, strong and nervous, first from that Suture where the 4 and 1 bone of the *Maxilla* superior joyn; Secondly, fleshy from the *Os Jugale*, and is inserted firmly and largely into the whole lower Mandible external. If you throw this Muscle either from his origination or insertion, *Temporalis* will appear in his insertion.

Temporalis

A Riseth from the *Os Frontis*, *Synciptis*, and *Sphænoides*, fleshy and semicircular, and in his descension growing narrower, runneth under the *Os Jugale*, with a short, but extraordinary strong and fleshy Tendon, into the process of the lower Mandible called *Koronum*. If you please to raise the Muscle carefully, you shall finde, That (contrary to the Opinion of some) the *Periostion* is under this Muscle.

Mastoideus

A Riseth with a double origination, one from the *Sternon*, nervous, and the other fleshy from the more elated part of the *Clavicle*, and is inserted obliquely into the *Process Mammillar* by a round and fleshy Tendon.

Biventer

Biventer sive Digastricus

ARiseth with a broad and nervous beginning from the process *Styloidis*, and presently becomes round, fleshy and small, and so soon as he comes to recurvate under or through the *Stylohyoideus*, he becomes a nervous round Tendon, and then becomes fleshy again, and is inserted into the middle interior part of the nether Mandible.

Caracohyoideus

ARiseth near the neck of *Os Scapula*, from its process *Caracoides* fleshy, and running under the *Levator Patientiæ*, is carried obliquely under the *Mastoideus*, and there becomes a smal round Tendon, and then fleshy again, and so is implanted into the horns of the *Os Hyoidis*. If you leave this Muscle in his origination, at the dissection of the *Levator* you will finde his origination perfect.

Sternohyoideus

ARiseth broad and fleshy from the internal part of the *Sternon*, and running on (the same in substance and breadth) all along the *Aspera Arteria*, is inserted into the Basis of the *Os Hyoidis*.

Sternothyroideus

ARiseth fleshy and broad from the upper, but inner part of the *Sternon*, and keeping his dimensions, runs up with straight Fibers along by the *Aspera Arteria*, and is inserted into the lower side of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*.

Hyothyroideus

ARiseth from the whole side of *Os Hyoidis* at his Basis, and running down broad with right Fibers, is inserted into the lowest and lateral part of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*. If you take off this Muscle clear from his origination and insertion, you will be the less troubled to finde those of the *Larinx*.

Styloceratohyoideus

ARiseth from the root of the Process *Styloidis*, and being small and round, is implanted into the horn of the *Os Hyoidis*, found infallibly by *Digastricus* his running through or under him.

Mylo-

Mylohyoideus Riolani

ARiseth laterally from the nether Mandible internal, under the *Dentes Molares* fleshy, and is inserted into the Basis of the *Os Hyoidis* externally; He is to be thrown upward in Dissection.

Geniohyoideus

ARiseth internally from that middle part of the lower Mandible, called the *Chin*, and running down short and fleshy, is inserted in a proper Cavity, at the Basis of the *Os Hyoidis* internally.

Myloglossus

ARiseth from the innermost lateral part of the lower Mandible, just under *Dentes Molares*, in the beginning broad, and is inserted into the ligament that tyes the Basis of the Tongue to the Fauces. At the origination of *Mylohyoideus*, you will certainly finde this, and he is best shown when the Mandible is divided.

Ceratogloſſus

ARiſeth from the upper horn of the *Os Hyoidis*; but if he be wanting, then from the lower horn, and ſo is implanted laterally into the Tongue near its root.

Genioglosſus

ARiſeth with a narrow beginning, about the middle of the lower Mandible, and then inlarging himſelf, is inſerted into the root of the Tongue.

Hypſioglosſus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the middle and upper part of the *Os Hyoidis*, and is inſerted into the middle of the Tongue, according to its Longitude.

Styloglosſus

ARiſeth fleſhy and ſmall from the Proceſs *Styloidis* with a ſharp beginning, and growing more broad and fleſhy, is inſerted into the lateral part of the Tongue, is beſt found by diſcovering with your fingers *Styloides*, and then your eye will lead you to this Muſcle at the lateral part of the Tongue.

Lingualis

Lingualis

ARiseth fleshy and large from the Basis of the *Os Hyoidis*, and so runs according to its Longitude forward to the tip of the Tongue, and is disputed whether Muscle or no.

Cricothyroïdeus Anticus

ARiseth fleshy from the external part of the *Cartilago Cricoidis*, and is inserted into the lateral part of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*.

Oesophagieus

IS a broad Muscle fleshy, wholly encompassing the *Posterior* and *Anterior* part of the *Oesophagus* arising laterally, according to the Longitude of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*: This being carefully raised and cleared, you will the better finde *Stylopharyngæus* and *Cephalopharyngæus*.

Stylopharyngæus

ARiſeth with a ſmall beginning from the internal part of the Proceſs *Styloidis*, and is implanted by a membranous Tendon, into the *Thyroidis*, the ſides of the *Os Hyoidis*, and the root of the Tongue.

Cephalopharyngæus

ARiſeth from the *Cranium*, and the firſt Vertebre of the Neck, where they are joyned, and ſo deſcending, is implanted into the lateral parts of the *Os Hyoidis*, *Cartilago Thyroidis*, and the beginning of the *Oeſophagus*, for whom he ſeems to make a Coat.

Cricoarytenoideus Poſticus

ARiſeth fleſhy from the hinder and lower part of the *Cricoidis*, and running up with right Fibers, and repleating the Cavity of the *Cricoidis*, it is nervouſly implanted into the inner Seat of the *Arytenoidis*.

Crico-

Cricoarytenoideus Lateralis

ARiseth from the lateral part of the *Cricoidis*, and is inserted into the lateral external part of the *Arytenoidis*.

Arytenoideus

ARiseth from the *Cartilago Arytenoidis*, and is inserted into it again, encompassing with its Partner (to whom laterally he is joyned) the Cartilage from whence he receives his denomination.

Thyroaritenoideus

ARiseth fleshy, broad, and transversly in the Cavity of the *Larinx*, from the middle internal part of the *Thyroidis*, and being carried upward according to his Longitude, is inserted into the lateral part of the *Arytenoidis*, which makes the *Glottis*. This Muscle is best found, by carefully dividing the *Cartilago Thyroidis* from the *Cricoidis*, *Arytenoidis*, and subjacent Muscles, the Coats of them being carefully preserved, and then will plainly appear this.

Sphæno-

Sphænopharyngæus primus

A Riseth thin and nervous from the sharp appendix of *Os Cuneiformis*, and descending (by the internal Cavity of the *Pterigoidis*) is inserted by a small Tendon into that skinny part of the Pallat, from which the *Uva* seems to proceed.

Sphænopharyngæus secundus

A Riseth as the former, but is inserted not onely into the lateral, but also into the posterior part of the Fauces.

To finde these, you must (after you have raised the *Larinx* and *Oesophagus*) leave the Fauces intire, and then divide the Fauces themselves from the *Os Palati*, till you come into the Cavity; then carry your Knife close as you can internally to the *Os Cuneiformis*, and being so divided, you will easily finde both their originations, and may as easily dissect them: It was proposed to clear the external Coat off the *Pharinx*, and then to dissect these Muscles, and follow them to their originations.

Pte-

Pterygoideus externus sive Adducens

ARiseth from the external part of the *Processus Aliformis* in part, as also from the rough and sharp line of *Os Cuneiformis*, strong, nervous and fleshy, and so runs down large, and is inserted by a strong broad Tendon, into the internal part of the lower Mandible lateral, just under the Tendon of the temporal Muscle.

Pterygoideus internus sive Abducens

ARiseth thick and short from the internal Cavity of the Process *Aliformis*, first nervous, and then fleshy, and is inserted by a broad, strong and nervous Tendon, into the lower Mandible internally lateral: These two Muscles appear not, till the whole Dissection of the Tongue *Larinx* and *Gula* be fully compleated.

Longus

Longus

A Riſeth ſharp and fleſhy from the forepart of the Body, of the fifth Vertebre of the *Thorax*, where the Rib joyns himſelf to him, and ſo running up under the *Oeſophagus*, is joyned to the ſides of the bodies of all the Vertebres, aſcending till he comes to the firſt of them, where meeting with *Scalenus*, they inſert themſelves by a ſharp nervous Tendon into the tranſverſe Proceſs of the firſt Vertebre of the Neck.

Scalenus ſive Triangularis

A Riſeth from the firſt and uppermoſt Rib of the *Thorax* broad and fleſhy, and then narrowing himſelf in his courſe upward, he beſtows tranſverſe Fibers upon all the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the Neck, and is inſerted as the former.

Pectoralis

Pectoralis

ARiseth first from the middle of the *Clavicle*, where he is most round and next the breast fleshy: Secondly, from the *Sternon*, according to his length, and is annexed to his Cartilages: Thirdly, from the Cartilages of the 6, 7 and 8 Ribs, and there is nervous in his origination, and so proceeds fleshy and large, till he comes to the lateral part of the *Thorax*, where he is converted into a short broad and strong Tendon, and inserted into *Os Humeri*, according to his Longitude, between the *Deltois* and *Biceps*.

Subclavius

ARiseth fleshy from the rising part of the first Rib, where he is joyned to the *Sternon*, and running as it were transversly, is inserted into that part of the *Clavicula*, that faceth the Rib and the Process *Acromion*, with a fleshy and broad end; others, and that many, invert his origination to his insertion, and so *è contrario*: This Muscle is left standing in dissection, unless for particular satisfaction.

Seratus

Seratus Major Anticus

ARiseth from the eight lower Ribs with a Saw-like nervous and accute beginning, hence growing fleshy upon the Ribs, he ascends and inserts himself fleshy into the whole Basis of the *Scapula* internally. This is controverted whether the origination and insertion be not *è contrario*.

Seratus Minor Anticus

ARiseth from the four first upper Ribs by so many Saw-like originations, and so descending towards the *Scapula*, narrows himself, and is inserted broad, fleshy and nervous into it.

Intercostales externi

HAve their originations from the transverse Processes of the Back, where the Ribs are joyned, and so proceeding fleshy, fix themselves along from the lower part of the upper Rib external, to the upper part of the lower Rib external, and so proceed to the Cartilage of the *Sternon*.

Inter-

Intercostales interni

HAve their origination where the Ribs begin to curvate internal, and run from the lower to the upper part of the Ribs, not onely to the Catilage, but under that to the *Os Pectoris sive Sternon.*

Cremasteres

TAke their origination (from the termination of the transverse Muscle of the *Abdomen*) oblong, and tender with red, fleshy and right Fibers; and so passing through the Perforations of the Abdominal Muscles, he joyns himself to the Spermatique vessels, and encompasseth the *Testes.*

Erector Penis

ARiseth from the Appendix of the Coxendix, below the beginning of the *Penis*, and proceeding nervous, becomes fleshy, and ascends obliquely, and is inserted laterally into the *Penis.*

Accele-

Accelerator Penis

ARiseth fleshy from *Sphincter Ani*, and joyning with his Partner internally lateral, and running up the forepart of the *Penis*, is inserted into the *Vrethra*.

Levatores Ani

ARise from the ligaments of the *Pubis Coxendix* and *Sacrum* under the Bladder, small, thin, broad and membranous, and are inserted into each side of the *Podex*; These are best discovered afore you remove the *Intestinum rectum vesica*, and parts adjacent.

Sphincter Ani

ARiseth from the lower Vertebres of the *Os Sacrum* round and broad, adjoyning himself largely circular to the *Intestinum rectum* with transverse Fibers, much thicker above then below, where he adheres so firmly to the *Cutis*, that it is very hardly divideable, which was the occasion that some took it for two, calling the last *Cuticulosus*.

Sphincter

Sphincter Vesicæ

IS placed Orbicular in the neck of the Bladder, scarcely distinguishable from the substance of it; onely where you finde a rotund induration, that is he.

Detrusor Urinæ

SAid to arise between the common and second proper Coat of the Bladder; the first proper Coat being properly his, if not him.

Diaphragma

HAth his origination from a Nerve in his own Center, and is inserted in the forepart to the *Sternon* and terminations of the true Ribs, and to the twelfth Rib; as also to the extremities of the bastard Ribs on the sides, and in the hinder part to the flesh, wanting Vertebres of the loyns, to which he is firmly annexed.

Here let the Body be turned upon its face.

Cucullaris

A Riseth fleshy from the inferior part of the *Os Occipitis*, and from the *Spines* of the Vertebres of the neck, and the eight upper *Spines* of the Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and springeth membranous, broad, and running externally towards the *Scapula*, grows narrower, and is inserted into the whole *Spine* of the *Scapula*, and near half his *Basis*, as also to part of the *Clavicula*, by a broad, nervous and fleshy termination. This Muscle is to be divided from his Partner, at their origination from the *Spines* of the Vertebres; and being so followed, and well cleared from the *Os Occipitis*, the Muscles underneath will the better appear.

Latissimus

Latissimus sive ani-scalptor

ARiseth from the *Spines* of the Vertebres of the *Thorax*, from part of the *Os Sacrum*, as also from the upper part of the *Os Ileon*: Here his origination is meerly membranous, but running higher, so soon as it attains the curvation of the Ribs, he grows fleshy, and in his ascension becoming narrower, is carried over the lower Angle of the *Scapula*; and by a strong and short, but broad Tendon, he is implanted below the upper head of the *Os Humeri*, between the pectoral and rotund Muscles. Great care must be had, lest in the raising of this Muscle from his origination, you take up the origination of the subjacent Muscle *Serratus inferior Posticus*. If you take not great care, this Muscle will borrow from *Quadratus Lumbi*, as you raise him from the *Ileon*, to which he firmly adheres; as also near the *Scapula*, *Serratus Major Anticus* will rise with him, unless carefully observed.

Rhomboidis

ARiseth broad and fleshy (immediately under the *Cucullaris*) from the Spinal Processes of the three lower Vertebres of the Neck, and three upper Vertebres of the *Thorax*; whence running with thin Fibres, he descends down to the *Scapula*, to whose whole Basis externally he adheres broad and fleshy: In raising this, be careful that you do not raise the Tendon of *Serratus superior Posticus*, who lies just under him.

Levator Patientiæ

ARiseth from the first, third, fourth and fifth transverse Processes of the Neck, and hath as many several originations, with their Interstitiums; These joyning, descend, and adjoyn to the whole superior side of the *Rhomboidis*, till it is inserted by a broad fleshy Tendon to the higheſt Angle of the *Scapula*.

Rotundus

Rotundus

ARiseth fleshy from the lower Angle of the *Scapula*, and adhering fleshy to his lower *Costa*, proceeds, and having gone half way, deserts, and being indifferently dilated, is inserted by a short, broad and strong Tendon into that part of the *Os Humeri*, where *Pectoralis* hath his insertion.

Superscapularis superior

ARiseth fleshy from the whole Basis of the *Scapula*, above the *Spine*, and going backward to the neck of it, there passeth under the second ligament of the *Humeri*, as the *Biceps* doth, and is inserted by a broad and strong Tendon, obliquely into the neck of the *Os Humeri*.

Superſcapularis inferior

ARiſeth from almoſt the whole Baſis of the lower part of the *Scapula*, and poſſeſſing the major part of that Cavity fleſhy, running backward, narrows himſelf according to the form of the part, and by a broad Tendon, is inſerted into the ligament of *Os Humeri*.

Nonus Humeri Placentini

ARiſeth ſharp, and fleſhy from the loweſt Angle of the *Scapula*, at his Baſis, and growing more fleſhy to its *Venter*, decreaſes again, and terminates himſelf by a ſharp Tendon into the ligament of the *Os Humeri*.

Subſcapularis

ARiſeth fleſhy from the whole internal Baſis of the *Scapula*, and ſo running forward according to the dimenſion of the bone, narrows himſelf, and by a broad Tendon, is inſerted into the fourth ligament of the *Humeris*.

If

If you please to take off the whole Arm with the *Scapula* now, the Dissection of these following Muscles will be the easier performed.

Deltois

ARiseth generally nervous, first, forward from the middle of the *Clavicle*, where he is broadest, next the *Os Humeri*: Secondly, from the top of the *Scapula*, where he is joyned to the *Clavicle*: Thirdly, from the whole *Spine* of the *Scapula*; These originations presently growing fleshy, descend, and narrowing, becomes a strong Tendon, externally fleshy, internally nervous, and is implanted transversly under the neck of the *Os Humeri*.

Biceps

ARiseth first externally from the top of the *Acetabulum Scapulæ*, by a long and round Tendon, and so runs under the ligament of that juncture over the head of *Os Humeri*, and through a Channel insclupt for him there; where he is bound in by a proper ligament: Secondly, he ariseth broad, fleshy and nervous from the Process *Anchoriformis*, and is carried over the internal head of *Os Humeri*, and so descending, meets with the other, and makes one strong and fleshy Muscle, and narrowing himself, becomes a strong thick, large, round and nervous Tendon, and is inserted into an oblong Prominence under the upper head of the *Radius*.

Octavus

Octavus Humeri Placentini

ARiseth by a short and nervous origination, from the Process *Anchoriformis*, near the origination of the *Deltois*, and so descending, becomes something long, large and fleshy, and is by a strong Tendon implanted into the middle of the *Os Humeri*.

Through the body of this Muscle doth pass a Nerve, which serves the rest of the Muscles. But in this Dissection the Masters had no perforation nor Nerve through him, for the Nerve ran by.

Brachieus

ARiseth (about the middle of the *Os Humeri*, near the insertion of the *Deltois* and *Pectoralis*) double, broad and fleshy, partly by the external, partly by the internal side of the said Bone, but joyning presently, and firmly adhering to the Bone: He in descension becomes large, till at last he terminates broad and fleshy in the ligament of the joynt, as well as in the Appendices of the *Cubitus* and *Radius*.

Gemellus

Gemellus Major

ARiseth doubly, first, broad and strong, partly fleshy, partly nervous, from the lower part of the *Scapula*, where it hath a peculiar Cavity a little under the neck of it, and growing fleshy, descends, and joyns himself to the internal side of the *Os Humeri*, where he meets with his other fleshy origination, and so making one, is carried down to the internal side of the Process of the *Olecranium*, and is there implanted.

Gemellus Minor

ARiseth nervous from the neck of the *Os Humeri*, and so becoming fleshy, descends to the middle of *Os Humeri*, and mixeth himself with the former inseparably, and at length is inserted partly fleshy, partly nervous, into the external side of the *Olecranium*.

Palmaris

Palmaris

ARiseth round and nervous from the internal extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, presently becoming fleshy and narrow, about the midst of the Cubite is carried something obliquely, and is converted into a long and round Tendon, and passing over the internal ligament of the Wrist, comes to the Palm, and there expands himself into a most broad Tendon, and is inserted laterally into the first joynts of the Fingers.

Caro Musculosa Quadrata

ARiseth from the *Membrana Carnosa*, under *Mous Lunæ*, where the eighth Bone of the *Carpus* is placed, and from thence goes under *Palmaris* to the middle of the Palm, and is inserted into the outside of that Tendon that separates the little Finger from the rest.

Flexor

Flexor Carpi interior

ARiseth sharp, fleshy and nervous from the inner extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, and so running fleshy the whole length of the Cubite to whom he adheres, at the Wrist hath his insertion into the fourth bone of it, partly nervous, partly fleshy.

Flexor Carpi exterior

ARiseth as the former from the same extuberance, and so running something transversly, (near the external part of *Primi Digitorum flectentium*) is fixed to the *Radius*; and a little before he comes to the *Carpus*, becomes a round Tendon, which cleaving to the transverse ligament, runs under him, and inlarging himself, is inserted in that *Os Metacarpi* that stands before the little Finger.

Flexor

Flexor ſecundi internodii perforatus

ARiſeth round and nervous from the ſame part of *Os Humeri*, under the former, and ſo growing more broad and fleſhy about the middle of *Cubitus* and *Radius*, ſomething adhering to them, goes forward, and becomes totally round and fleſhy near the Wriſt, where he is divided into four fleſhy portions, from which proceed ſo many round Tendons; all which are involved in one proper Mucaginous and thin Coat; and ſo running internally under the ligament, get through the Palm, and then diſtribute to the firſt and ſecond joynts of the four Fingers, as many Tendons which are perforated a little before their inſertion, for tranſmiſſion of the Tendons of *Tertii internodii Flexor.*

Flexor

Flexor tertii internodii perforans

ARiseth membranous some small part of him from the same extuberance as the former; the rest from the root of the forward Process of the *Olecranium*; then he becomes exactly round and fleshy, running under the former, and adhering on the internal side to the *Cubiteus*, on the external to the *Primi Pollici Flexor*, and descending about the middle of the Cubite, they divide and make their progress through the Fisures of the other, and are inserted into the third joynt of the Fingers.

Flexor tertii internodii Pollicis

ARiseth round and fleshy from the *Os Cubiti*, and so running along by the *Radius*, to which he adheres; as also to the Membrain, that joyns the *Cubitus* and *Radius*, he comes to the Wrist, where he becomes a round nervous Tendon, having also a proper thin Mucaginous Membrain, and so running forward, is inserted into the third joynt of the Thumb by a something broad Tendon.

Pronator

Pronator Radii Teres

ARiseth from the root of the inward Prominens of the *Os Humeri*, and from the internal side of the *Os Cubiti*, and is there joyned by a large fleshy beginning to the *Radius*; and so descending obliquely by his inner side, a little above the middle, is implanted to him fleshy; from whence a nervous head proceeds, which is inserted into the external part of the *Radius*.

Pronator Quadratus

ARiseth from the inferior and internal part of the Cubite near the Wrist, running transversly over the ligament that joyns the *Cubite* and *Radius*, and so implants himself fleshy to the internal part of the *Radius*.

Flexores

Flexores primi internodii

A Riſe round, long and ſlender from the Membrains that involve the Tendons of *Tertii internodii Flexores*, and ſo paſſing on fleſhy, are inſerted by a round nervous Tendon into the firſt joynts of the Fingers, and are beſt ſhown by raiſing one from his origination, and leaving him in his inſertion, and the other *è contrario*.

Primi internodii pollicis flexor primus

A Riſeth from the upper part of the Annular ligament near the Thumb fleſhy, and aſcending, encompaſſeth the firſt joynt of the Thumb intirely, and is inſerted into the head of that joynt fleſhy.

Secundus

A Riſeth fleſhy partly from the ſame ligament, and partly from *Os Carpi* next the Thumb, and running under the other, is implanted into the ſame joynt, from the root, even to the middle of him.

Secundi

Secundi internodii pollicis flexor primus

ARiseth broad, thin and fleshy from that *Os Metacarpi* that receives the fore-Finger, a little below his head, and running towards the Thumb, grows something Triangular, is inseretd by a membranous Tendon into the head of the second joynt of the Thumb, on the side next the fore-Finger.

Secundus

ARiseth broad and fleshy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the middle Finger, and running to the Thumb, is inserted into the middle of the second joynt of it.

Tertius

ARiseth broad and fleshy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the third Finger, and is implanted in the same place with the former.

Quartus

ARiseth fleshy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger, about the middle of it, and running under the other, is inserted into the same joynt as the former.

Minimi Digiti Abductor

ARiseth fleshy from the fourth bone of the *Carpus*, and so extending himself by the *Metacarpe*, is inserted into the external side of the first bone of the little Finger.

Pollicis Abductor

ARiseth nervous near the *Flexor primi internodii pollicis*, from the *Os Carpi* that sustains the Thumb, and becoming fleshy, implants himself by a membranous Tendon into the first joynt of the Thumb.

Pollicis Adductor

ARiseth fleshy from the outward and hinder part of that *Os Metacarpi* that sustains the fore-finger, and is inserted fleshy and broad to the internal side of the Thumb at the first joynt.

Inteross.

Interoſſei

ARiſe fleſhy, round and long from the bones of the *Metacarpe*, and at the roots of the Fingers become Tendons, and are inſerted laterally from the firſt to the ſecond joynts.

Extenſor Carpi exterior

ARiſeth from the edge which is above the exterior extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, by a broad nervous beginning; hen growing more fleſhy, he runs by the *adius* according to its length, and be- ng got half-way, he converts himſelf in- o a ſtrong Tendon, which preſently di- ides himſelf into two more broad, then hick, and ſo deſcending by the *Radius*, aſs under the Annular ligament beyond he *Carpus*, and are inſerted into the *s Metacarpi* of the fore-Finger and ſe- ond Finger.

Extenſor Carpi interior

ARiſeth from the root of the external eminency of the *Os Humeri*; as alſo from the top of the *Cubite*, and being carried according to his Longitude, near the *Carpus* is converted into a ſtrong and round Tendon, by which he is inſerted into a *Sinus* above the lower Appendix of the Cubite, and into the upper part of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

Digitorum 2^di^ *&* 3^ii^ *internodii tenſor*

ARiſeth partly fleſhy, partly nervous from the external extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, and ſuddenly becoming more fleſhy, deſcending between the two Extenſors of the *Carpus*; and narrowing, divides himſelf into three round Tendons, who are included in a common thin mucaginous Coat, and are ſo carried under the Annular ligament; paſſing which, they divide themſelves, and are inſerted into the fore, middle, and third Fingers, at the ſecond and third joynts.

Minim

Minimi Digiti tensor

ARiseth sharp and nervous from the same part as the former, and for almost half-way is so united to him, that they seem all one; but coming to the transverse ligament, he becomes a round nervous Tendon, which is implanted into the first and second joynts of the little Finger.

Supinator Radii Longus

ARiseth fleshy from the middle of *Os Humeri*, and running obliquely over the *Radius*, at the bottom of it he becomes a membranous Tendon, and is fastned to the upper part of the Appendix of the said *Radius*, tending something inward.

Pollicis tertii ossis tensor

ARiseth fleshy from the external part of the *Cubite*, where the ligament that joyns it and *Radius* grows membranous, and runs obliquely to the said *Radius*, whose Appendix so soon as it reacheth, it becomes a round Tendon, and getting under the transverse ligament, is inserted in the third bone of the Thumb.

Secundi & tertii Pollicis tensor

A Riseth fleshy from the same place of the Cubite as the former, and ascends obliquely over the *Radius*, and divides himself into two unequal parts; yet sticking together, and is carried not onely in a proper ligament, but in a proper Chanel at the Appendix of the *Radius*; the upper part remaining something fleshy, yet at last becomes a round Tendon, and is inserted into the *Os Carpi* that receives the Thumb; the other is presently subdivided into two small portions of flesh, and they become Tendons: The first of which is inserted into the root of the first joynt of the Thumb; the other by a Membrain fixeth himself to the second and third joynts of the Thumb.

Indicem

Indicem Abducens

ARiſeth with an exact fleſhy beginning from the middle of the Cubite, and ſo running obliquely to the Appendix of the *Radius*, he becomes two Tendons, which by a proper *Sinus* in the ſaid Appendix, are tranſmitted under the Annular ligament over the *Metacarpe*, and the upper Tendon is carried to the root of the little Finger; the other is implanted into the root of the ſecond Finger, both obliquely.

Supinator Radii Brevis

ARiſeth fleſhy from the external part of the ligament of the lower head of the *Os Humeri*, and from the poſterior Proceſs of the *Cubite*, and running obliquely (outwardly membranous, inwardly fleſhy) recovers the middle of the *Radius*, and is there ſtrongly implanted into it.

Primi internodii Extenſores

ARiſe fleſhy, long, round and ſlender from the bones of the *Metacarpe*, and ſo running to the roots of the Fingers, are inſerted laterally to the firſt and ſecond joynts of the Fingers, and are to be raiſed as the *Flexores primi internodii*.

Here you return to the Body it ſelf as it lyes.

Seratus Poſticus ſuperior

ARiſeth very thin and membranous (juſt over the *Splenius*) from the Proceſſes *Spinal* of the three laſt Vertebres of the Neck, and the firſt of the *Thorax*; and in his oblique progreſſion towards the *Convex*, part of the *Thorax*, he becomes fleſhy, and is inſerted into the four ſuperior *Coſtæ* by ſo many diſtinct terminations.

Seratus

Serratus Posticus inferior

ARiseth thin and membranous from three, sometimes from four of the lower *Spines* of the Vertebres of the Back, and so marching transversly, becomes fleshy, and is inserted into the four inferior *Costæ*, by so many distinct terminations.

Splenius sive Triangularis

ARiseth doubly, first from the *Spines* of the fifth, fourth, third, second and first Vertebres of the *Thorax*; Secondly, from the *Spines* of the five lower Vertebres of the Neck, and so running broad and long, about the third Vertebre of the Neck both the originations joyn; and by oblique Fibers both Muscles insert themselves into the middle of the *Occiput*. You must throw off this from his originations, and preserve as many of his *Ansulæ* as you can between the *Spines*, by running between and recovering his Tendon.

Trigeminus

Trigeminus

ARiseth threefold ; First, from the fourth and fifth transverse Processes of the Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and immediately becoming fleshy, ascends over the rest of those Vertebres, till he comes to the lowest Vertebre of the Neck, where he becomes a round Tendon ; but not far off from thence he becomes fleshy again, and inserts himself into the middle of the *Occiput* : The second origination is by a short round Nerve from the same Processe of the last Vertebre of the Neck ; and from thence becoming fleshy, is conjoyned with the other before his implantation : The third origination is partly fleshy, partly nervous, from the transverse Processes of the first and second Vertebres of the *Thorax* ; and running obliquely outward (after conjunction with the others) is inserted to the root of the Mammillary Process, bestowing an *Ansula* upon every transverse Process of the *Cervix*. To finde him fairly, divide the sides of *Spinatus* and *Dorsi Longissimus*, and his origination will more plainly appear.

Trans-

Transversalis

ARiseth from the transverse Processes of the six superior Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and so growing thicker, is implanted externally into all the transverse Processes of the Neck.

Spinatus

ARiseth with many beginnings from the roots of the *Spines* of the seven uppermost Vertebres of the *Thorax*; and ascending, gets a Tendon out of every transverse Process of the Vertebres of the Neck, and is firmly implanted into the whole inferior part of the second *Spine* of those Vertebres, and there the right and left meet, and are indeed so united all the way, that they are neither divisible nor distinguishable, but by the *Spine*.

Recti Majores

ARise from the points of the *Spines* of the second Vertebre of the Neck, and ascending, are inserted into the middle of the *Occiput*.

Recti

Recti Minores

ARiſe under the other (from a ſmall Tubercle of the firſt Vertebre of the Neck) round, and aſcending, are implanted as the former underneath them.

Obliqui ſuperiores

ARiſe from the external ſide of the *Recti* at their implantations, and deſcending obliquely, are inſerted into the Proceſs of the firſt Vertebre of the Neck called *Tranſverſe*.

Obliqui inferiores

ARiſe from the *Spine* of the ſecond Vertebre of the Neck, and aſcending obliquely, are inſerted with the *Obliqui ſuperiores*.

Dorſi

Dorsi Longissimus

ARiseth from all the *Spines* of the *Os Sacrum*, and Vertebres of the Loyns, and from the internal part of the *Os Ileon* (where he joyns himself to the *Sacrum*) his beginning is externally strong, nervous, and something accute, but within fleshy; and so ascending, fixeth himself to the transverse Processes of the loyns, and becomes more fleshy; then continuing his course, he narrows himself, and bestows a small nervous Tendon upon every transverse Process of the *Thorax*, but the twelth, and inserts himself into the said Process of the first Vertebre of the *Thorax*, though sometimes he makes his progress up to the Mammillary Process: In this Body it did terminate at the Mammillary Processes.

Sacrolumbus

Sacrolumbus

HAth the same origination *in toto* with the *Dorsi Longissimus*, and adheres to him externally lateral, according to its Longitude, till it hath attained the twelfth Vertebre of the *Thorax*, where they seem to be two (although by Dissection to be divided most difficult) and so growing thinner, inserts himself by two small Tendons into every Rib of the *Thorax* at their incurvation.

Sacer

Sacer

ARiseth from the external part of the *Os Sacrum*, where he is joyned to the *Spine*, and so arising fleshy, hath three several Tendinous insertions; The first into the upper part of the transverse Processes of the Vertebre of the Loyns; The other into the roots of the same Processes; and the third into every *Spine* of the same Vertebre. To finde *Sacer* (not dissected afore this Body) you must raise *Dorsi Longissimus* and *Sacrolumbus* from their membranous origination at *Os Ileon*, *Os Sacrum*, and from the *Spines* of the *Lumbi*, and immediately under that, will appear this in *Situ*, and in clearing him well, you will remove the scruple some make of the origination of *Semispinatus* and *Spinatus*, one beginning where the other ends.

Semispinatus

ARiseth by a sharp beginning from the *Spine* of the last Vertebre of the *Thorax*, and becoming fleshy, bestows a nervous Tendon upon every *Spine* of the Vertebres, ascending, and terminates accutely in the *Spine* of the first Vertebre of the *Thorax*.

Qua-

Quadratus

ARiseth from the hindermost and most superior Cavity of the *Os Ileon*, as also from the superior part of the *Os Sacrum*, broad, thick and fleshy; and so ascending over the Vertebres of the Loyns, he adheres to their transverse Processes internally, and inserts himself, being grown narrower, to the internal part of the twelfth Rib fleshy.

Psoas

ARiseth livid and fleshy from the sides of the Bodies of the two last Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and the three uppermost of the Loyns, and from their transverse Processes descending something round, from the inner part of the *Os Ileon* to the *Os Pubis*, where he becomes a strong and round Tendon, and running through his *Sinus*, is implanted into the upper part of the lesser *Rotator*. In this Body there did appear *Psoas Parvus*, mentioned by *Riolanus*.

Now

Now if you pleaſe to take off the Thigh from the Trunk of the Body, by dividing the *Os Ileon* from the *Os Sacrum*, the Diſſection of the ſubſequent Muſcles will be the better performed.

Iliacus internus

PRoceeds from the whole *Spine* of the *Os Ileon*, ſemicircular, broad, and internally fleſhy; then narrowing, and growing thicker, becomes Tendinous, and paſſing through the ſame *Sinus* with the *Pſoas*, is implanted into the ſame *Rotator* a little below him.

Glutæus Major

ARiseth first from the whole *Spine* of the *Os Ileon* externally: Secondly, from the lower part of the *Os Sacrum* laterally: Thirdly, from the *Os Coccys* large and fleshy, running down obliquely over the *Juncture* of the *Coxendix*; and growing narrower, is implanted by a broad and strong Tendon into the first impression of the great *Rotator*.

Glutæus Medius

ARiseth under the former, from the forepart of the *Spine*, as also from the back of *Os Ileon*, fleshy, broad, and semicircular, and descending obliquely, narrows, and runs over the *Juncture* as the other, and is implanted by a broad, strong and membranous Tendon transversly into the fourth impression of the great *Rotator*.

Glutæus

Glutæus Minor

ARiseth livid, broad, semicircular and fleshy about the lower part of the back of the *Ileon*, near the *Acetabulum* of the *Coxendix*, and so runs obliquely forward, fibrous, adhering to the ligament that bindes in the head of the *Os Femoris*, and is implanted by a broad and strong Tendon into the third impression of the great *Rotator*.

Piriformis

ARiseth round, thick and fleshy from the three lowef Vertebres of the *Os Sacrum*, and running transversly, becomes a round Tendon, and is inserted into the fourth impression of the great *Rotator*.

Obturator internus

A Riseth fleshy and large from the Membrain internally, that covers the great perforation of the *Os Pubis*, and covering the whole internal face of that bone and *Coxendix*, grows narrower, and sends forth three or four Tendons, which are carried through the *Sinus* of the *Coxendix* (which is arch'd over *Secundum Longitudinem* with a strong ligament) backwards to the external part of the *Coxendix*, where they are received in a fleshy purse, and so making one Tendon, are implanted into the *Sinus* of the great *Rotator*. This Muscle must be raised internally, and got through the *Sinus* under the ligament, and then his purse will plainly appear. This by *Riolanus* is in its *Marsupium* made two, and called *Quadragemini*, but not to be dissected.

Quadrageminus

ARiseth fleshy from the external rising of the *Os Ileon*, and from the Appendix of the *Coxendix*, and runs broad, short and fleshy towards the hinder part of the great *Rotator*, and is inserted into that space of the bone which is between the two *Rotators*. The head of *Lividus*, and part of *Triceps*, must be thrown off, afore the origination of this will be well cleared, or *Obturator externus* found.

Obturator externus

ARiseth large and fleshy from the Membrain that encompasseth the perforation of the *Os Pubis* externally; and so running transversly to the back part of the *Femor*, becomes narrower, and is inserted by a strong Tendon into the *Sinus* of the great *Rotator*. Carry your Knife internally about the edge of the perforation of the *Os Pubis*, and he will arise the better.

Membranosus

ARiseth sharp, externally nervous, internally fleshy from the *Spine* of the *Os Ileon* (on that side that is forward next the *Sartorius*;) so descending, is joyned to the great *Rotator*, and then becomes broad, and nervously membranous, encompassing in himself all the Muscles of the Thigh; then covering the *Patella*, *Tibia* and *Fibula* in the exterior part of them, is there implanted. As much of this Membrain is to be kept as may be in *Dissection*, and the division of it to be made in the posterior part.

Sartorius

ARiseth sharp, fleshy and nervous from the forepart of the *Spine* of the *Os Ileon*; and then becoming fleshy and broad, runs obliquely internally over the Muscles of the Thigh, becoming Tendinous and broad at the internal Appendix of the *Os Femoris*, and is implanted by a broad Tendon (say some) round (others) into the *Tibia*.

Gracilis

Gracilis

ARiseth large and nervous from the *Os Pubis*, according to the Longitude of its *Cartilage*; and so descending internally towards the Ham fleshy, there becomes a round Tendon at the internal head of the *Os Femoris*, inserting himself into the *Tibia* beneath the former.

Rectus

ARiseth sharp and nervous from the small internal extuberance of *Os Ileon*, and then growing fleshy and round, when he comes to the *Patella*, he expands himself into a broad strong Tendon, covering it intirely, and running downward, is inserted into the external part of the *Tibia*, at a Prominency provided for him.

Vastus externus

ARiseth broad and nervous from the root of the great *Rotator*, cleaving to the upper and external part of the *Os Femoris*, so descending fleshy to the *Patella*, he becomes a membranous broad Tendon, and mixing with the Tendon of the *Rectus*, makes the same Tegument for the *Patella*, and hath the same insertion.

Vastus internus

ARiseth nervous from part of the great *Rotator*, and from the neck of the *Os Femoris*; and growing fleshy, adheres to the forward and internal part of the said *Os Femoris*, and recovering the *Patella*, he there with the other two former mixeth himself, covers the *Patella*, and takes his insertion in the same place as they do.

Biceps

Biceps

ARiſeth, firſt, ſharp and nervous from the Appendix of the *Os Coxendix*, and growing fleſhy, runs down externally, and being got half-way, he attenuates, and grows nervous, as if tending to a Tendon, where he joyns himſelf with his other head, which ariſes from the *Os Femoris*, where *Gluteus Major* hath his inſertion; and ſo growing thicker, outwardly nervous, becomes a ſtrong Tendon, and runs through the external *Sinus* of the external part of the head of *Os Femoris*, and fixeth himſelf firmly to the external ſide of the upper Appendix of the *Fibula*.

Semimembranoſus

ARiſeth where the former did with a ſmall membranous beginning, and running downward by the back part of the Thigh, continues membranous half his progreſs, and then becomes more fleſhy and thick, and in the Ham by a round Tendon, inſerts himſelf into the internal ſide of *Tibia*.

Semi-

Seminervosus

ARiseth small and nervous from the same Appendix as the former, and continuing so half-way in his descension, then becomes fleshy, running by the back part of the *Os Femoris* to the Ham, near which he becomes a round Tendon, and reflecting himself, is inserted in the forepart of *Tibia*.

Triceps

ARises with three heads: the first fleshy, and nervous from the Appendix of the *Coxendix*, which growing big-belly'd, delates himself by the hinder part of the *Femor*, and growing smaller, ends in a round Tendon at the internal head of the said *Os Femoris*: The second ariseth fleshy from the *Coxendix* at his conjunction with the *Pubis*, and terminates himself at the root of the less *Rotator*: The third ariseth fleshy from the lower part of the *Os Coxendix*, and is implanted into the *Linea aspera* of the said *Os Femoris*.

Lividus

Lividus

ARiseth broad and fleshy from the forepart of the *Os Pubis*, near his *Cartilage*, descending obliquely, and is inserted by a large and short Tendon to the internal side of the *Os Femoris* near his middle.

Gasterocnemius externus

ARiseth broad & fleshy from the internal head of *Os Femoris*, as also from the external head of the same bone; so descending according to their originations, about midway they are united and converted into one intire, broad, strong and nervous Tendon, and become one with the Tendon of *Gasterocnemius internus*, and insert themselves into the posterior part of the *Os Calcis*.

Plantaris

Plantaris

ARiseth fleshy, round and slender (under the former) from the external head of *Os Femoris*, and after some dilatation, he becomes a slender round Tendon, and running obliquely from the external, internally between both the *Gasterocnemii*, and being joyned with their Tendon near the Heel laterally, running forward, inserts himself (after dilatation over the Sole of the Foot) into each of the five Toes at the first joynt. The dilatation of this Muscle over the Sole of the Foot, as also his insertions will not be found, unless you allow him to insert himself into *Flexor primi internodii*, at his origination in the Cavity of the *Os Calcis*.

Gasterocnemius internus

ARiseth livid, strong and nervous from the posterior Appendix of the *Fibula*, and growing larger, adheres both to that and *Tibia*, and descending, at half-way, he becomes narrower, and Tendinous, making one with the former in origination and insertion.

Sup-

Suppopliteus

ARiseth broad and nervous from the external head of *Os Femoris*, and growing fleshy, runs obliquely to the posterior and internal part of the Root of the upper Appendix of the *Tibia*, and is there implanted.

Flexor Digitorum tertii internodii perforans

ARiseth fleshy and long from the back part of the *Tibia*, running and adhering according to its Longitude, to the middle of it, and there becoming a Tendon, is carried to the internal *Maleolus*; where he becomes round, and is carried under the ligament that proceeds from the lower Appendix of the *Tibia* to the *Os Calcis*, and then divides himself into four Tendons, which terminate in the third joynts of the four lesser Toes.

Tibiæus

Tibiæus posticus

ARiseth fleshy from the ligament that joyns the *Fibula* and *Tibia*, according to their Longitude, and from both bones backward, and becomes a round Tendon at or near the internal *Maleolus*; where being bound by a strong ligament, he overruns him, and recovering the Sole of the Foot, is inserted into the inferior part of that *Os Tarsi* that joyns himself with *Os Cubiformis*.

Flexor Pollicis

ARiseth sharp and fleshy about the middle of the posterior part of the *Fibula*, descending larger near the internal *Maleolus*, runs obliquely under the said *Maleolus*, and is inserted into the third joynt of the great Toe. Under this ligament lie the *Os Sesamoides*.

Flexor

Flexor secundi internodii perforatus

ARises fleshy and membranous from the extremity of *Os Calcis*, and marching half-way the Sole of the Foot, divides himself into four round Tendons, which at their insertion into the second joynts of the four lesser Toes, are perforated for the transmission of the *Tertii internodii flexor*.

Flexor primi internodii digitorum

ARise round and fleshy from the Tendons of *Tertii internodii flexor*, and are inserted by small Tendons laterally to the first joynts of the Toes. If you examine this carefully, you shall finde these to have their origination from a musculous portion of flesh, seated in the internal Cavity of *Os Calcis*, and proceeding fleshy half the Sole, there makes these, and from him sometimes proceeds a Tendon to the first of the Toes, and makes *Secundi internodii*; as also you shall always finde, That the Tendon of the *Tertii internodii flexor* runs through the body of this, and is not perfectly divisible.

Abducens

Abducens Pollicem

ARiseth nervous from the internal part of the Heel, and from the ligament that keeps that and the *Talus* together; and so growing fleshy and round, becomes Tendinous, inserting himself into the lateral part of the first *Juncture* of the great Toe.

Abducens minimum digitorum

ARiseth nervous from the external part of the Heel, growing fleshy, in his progress is adjoyned by a small fleshy Tendon to the *Os Metatarsi*, preceding *Minimus Digitorum*, running forward with another to *Digitorum Minimus*, laterally.

Transversalis Placentini

ARiseth from the ligament of the first *Juncture* of the little Toe fleshy, running transversly over all the first joynts of the Toes, and inserts himself into the first joynt of the great Toe internally lateral.

Tibiæus

Tibiæus Anticus

ARiseth sharp and fleshy from the uppermost Appendix of the *Fibula* and *Tibia* forward, as also from the ligament that bindes them together; then being dilated, is about the middle of the *Tibia* narrowed, growing into a Tendon strong and round, running obliquely over the *Tibia*, and under the Annular ligament, is implanted into the internal side of that *Os Tarsi* that is before *Os Pollicis*.

Peroneus primus

ARiseth strongly nervous from the upper Appendix of the *Fibula*, descending, he adheres to the external part of it, being round externally, livid internally, next the Muscles red, coming half-way, he becomes a Tendon, running obliquely backward through the *Sinus* under the external *Maleolus*, and is inserted into the Root of *Os Tarsi*, that adjoyns to the *Os Pollicis*.

Proneus ſecundus

ARiſeth long and fleſhy from the *Fibula*, to which he adheres; and having made half his progreſs, becomes a round Tendon, running to the back part of the *Fibula* under the external *Maleolus*, is implanted by two Tendons into that *Os Tarſi* adjoyning to *Minimus Digitorum*; In this body but one Tendon.

Tenſor Pollicis

BEgins fleſhy from the *Fibula*, where he parts from the *Tibia*; as alſo from the ligament that joyns them, to which he ſticks ſtrongly, and ſo becoming a Tendon, runs over the lower part of the *Fibula*, and under the tranſverſe ligament, and is inſerted into all the three joynts of the great Toe.

Extenſor

Extenſor ſecundi internodii digitorum

ARiſeth broad and fleſhy from the tranſverſe ligament upon the top of the Foot, and then ſeems to divide himſelf into four ſeveral Muſcles; which coming to the Toes, ſend forth Tendons to the firſt joynt of each Toe, but more eſpecially to the ſecond joynts, where they are joyned to their ligaments.

Interoſſei

ARiſeth fleſhy from the ſides of the bones of the Foot, and are inſerted by ſomething broad, but ſhort Tendons, into the firſt bones of the Toes.

The reduction of the Muſcles each to his proper uſe and part.

THe Forehead is lifted up by *Frontalis*.

The Eye-brows,
- The upper
  - Lifted up by *Aperiens Rectus*.
  - Depreſt by *Claudens ſuperior*.
- The nether lifted up by *Claudens inferior*.

The Eyes are moved
- Rightly
  - Upward by *Attollens*.
  - Downward by *Deprimens*.
  - Inward by *Adducens*.
  - Outward by *Abducens*.
- Obliquely
  - Downward externally by *Circumagens exterior*.
  - Upward internally by *Circumagens interior*.

The

The Nose is { Dilated by { *Primus Aperiens.* / *Secundus Aperiens.* } / Contracted by { *Primus Conſtringens.* / *Secundus Conſtringens.* } }

The Lips are { Lifted up by *Attollens.* / Drawn laterally by *Abducens.* / Drawn down by *Deprimens.* / Purſed up by *Labium Conſtringens.* }

The Cheeks are { Drawn downward by *Plataſma Myodes.* / Drawn inward by *Buccinator.* }

The

The nether Mandible is drawn
- Upward by *Temporalis.*
- Downward by *Digaſtricus.*
- Laterally by *Maſſetor.*
- Forward by *Pterigoideus externus.*
- Backward by *Pterigoideus internus.*

The Ears which are moved
- Externally
  - Upwards by *Attollens.*
  - Downwards by *Deprimens.*
  - Forward by *Adducens.*
  - Backward by *Abducens.*
- Internally
  - By *Externus.*
  - By *Internus.*

The.

The Tongue is moved
- In Constriction } by the *Lingualis*.
- In Dilatation }
- Forward by *Geneoglossus*.
- Backward by *Hypsioglossus*.
- Upward by *Myleoglossus*.
- Downward by *Ceratoglossus*.
- Laterally by *Styloglossus*.

The *Os Hyoidis* is moved
- Rightly
  - Upwards by { *Mylohyoideus*. / *Geneohyoideus*. }
  - Downwards by *Sternohyoideus*.
- Obliquely
  - Upwards by *Styloceratohyoideus*.
  - Downwards by *Caracohyoideus*.

The

Sphenopharyngæus primus.

The Fauces are
- Dilated by
  - *Sphænopharyngæus primus.*
  - *Spænopharyngæus secundus.*
- Contracted by
  - *Oesophagiæus.*
  - *Cephalopharyngæus.*
  - *Stylopharyngæus.*

The *Larinx* is
- Dilated
- Contracted
  - when *Thyroidis* is
    - Extended by
      - *Sternothyroideus.*
      - *Cricoarytenoideus Anticus.*
    - Bended by *Hyothyroideus.*
- Shut
- Opened
  - while the *Arytenoidis* is
    - Bent
      - Rightly by *Thyroarytenoideus.*
      - Obliquely lateral by *Arytenoideus.*
    - Extended
      - Rightly by *Cricoarytenoideus posticus.*
      - obliquely lateral by *Cricoarytenoideus lateralis.*

The

The Head is
- Bended by
  - *Mastoideus*,
    - Rightly if both move.
    - Laterally if but one.
- Extended by
  - *Splenius sive Triangularis.*
  - *Trigeminus.*
  - *Recti Majores.*
  - *Recti Minores.*
- Turn'd about by
  - *Obliqui superiores.*
  - *Obliqui inferiores.*

The Neck is
- Bent by
  - *Longus.*
  - *Scalenus sive Triangularis.*
- Extended by
  - *Transversalis.*
  - *Spinatus.*

The

The *Thorax* is moved
- Primarily by his proper Muscles, which do
  - Dilate in breathing
    - freely the *Diaphragma* alone contracted.
    - Coactively *Diaphragma* and *Intercostales externi.*
  - Constringe in breathing
    - freely *Diaphragma* alone relaxt.
    - Coactively *Diaphragma* and *Intercostales interni.*
  - Extend as *Dorsi Longissimus*, *Semispinatus*, *Sacrolumbus* which are retaind *in loco* by *Serratus minor*, *Serratus major* *Posticus.*
  - Bend as *Musculi Recti*, *Obliqui Ascendentes* *Abdominis.*
  - Turn about *Transversi.*
- Secondarily by the Lumbal Muscles, as
  - Bent by *Quadratus.*
  - Extended by the *Sacer.*

The

The *Abdomen* is preſt
- Laterally by { *Obliqui Aſcendentes.* / *Obliqui Deſcendentes.*
- Forward by the *Recti.*
- Downward by { *Piramidales* ſometimes, / or *Tranſverſi.*

The Loyns are
- Bent by *Quadratus.*
- Extended by *Sacer.*

The Stones are raiſed by *Cremaſteres.*

The Bladder
- Retains by *Sphincter Veſicæ.*
- Excreates by { *Detruſor Urinæ.* / *Piramidales.* / *Obliqui Aſcendentes Abdominis.*

The

The *Anus* is { Purſed up by *Sphincter Ani.*
Elevated by *Levatores Ani.*

The *Penis* is { Erected by *Erectores.*
Accelerated by *Acceleratores.*

The *Scapula* is moved { Variouſly by *Cucullaris.*
Upward by *Levator Patientiæ.*
Backward by *Rhomboides.*
Forwardly upwards by *Serratus Minor* { *Anticus.*
Forwardly downwards by *Serratus Major* { *Anticus.*

The

- The *Os Humeri* is moved
  - Forward by *Pectoralis*.
  - Upwards by
    - *Deltoidis*.
    - *Octavus Humeri Placentini*.
  - Downwards by *Rotundus*.
  - Is carried about towards the
    - External part by
      - *Superscapularis inferior*.
      - *Superscapularis superior*.
      - *Nonus Humeri Placentini*.
    - Internal part by *Subscapularis*.

- The *Cubite* is
  - Extended by
    - *Gemellus Major*.
    - *Gemellus Minor*.
  - Bended by
    - *Biceps*.
    - *Brachieus*.

The

The *Radius* is
- Pronated by { *Quadratus.* / *Teres.* }
- Supinated by { *Longus.* / *Brevis.* }

The *Carpus* is
- Bended by { *Flexor Carpi interior.* / *Flexor Carpi exterior.* }
- Extended by { *Extensor Carpi interior.* / *Extensor Carpi exterior.* }

The

The Fingers are
- Bended by *Flexor primi internodii.*, *Flexor secundi internodii.*, *Flexor tertii internodii.*
- Extended by *Primus extendentium Digitorum.*, *Secundus extendentium Digitorum.*, *Interossei extendentium Digitorum.*
- Moved laterally by *Interossei.*, *Abductor Minimi.*, *Abductor Indicis.*

The

Flexor primi internodii primus.

The Thumb is
- Bended
  - First, by
    - *Flexor primi internodii primus.*
    - *Flexor secundi ejusdem internodii.*
  - Secondly, by *Primus, Secundus, Tertius, Quartus* — *Flexor internodii.*
  - Thirdly, by *Tertii internodii Flexor.*
- Extended by
  - *Extensor primus.*
  - *Extensor secundus.*
- Moved
  - Laterally internal by *Adducens.*
  - Laterally external.

The

The Thigh is
- Extended
  - Obliquely
    - Backward by *Gluteus Major*.
    - Forward by *Gluteus Medius*.
  - Rightly by *Gluteus Minimus*.
- Bended
  - Rightly by
    - *Psoas*.
    - *Iliacus internus*.
  - Obliquely by
    - *Triceps*.
    - *Lividus*.
- Moved about
  - Upward by *Piriformis*.
  - Inward by *Obturator externus*.
  - Outward by *Obturator internus*.
  - Backward by *Quadrageminus*.

The

The Leg is
- Bended by
  - *Sartorius.*
  - *Gracilis.*
  - *Semitendinosus.*
  - *Semimembranosus.*
  - *Biceps.*
- Extended by
  - *Membranosus.*
  - *Rectus externus.*
  - *Vastus internus.*
- Obliquely moved by *Suppopliteus.*

The Anckle is
- Extended by *Gasterocnemius* { *externus.* / *internus.* }
- Bended by { *Tibiæus Anticus.* / *Peroneus secundus.* }
- Moved obliquely lateral { Internally by *Tibiæus posticus.* / Externally by *Peroneus primus.* }

The

The four lesser Toes are
- Bended by { *Perforans* in the third, *Lumbricales* in the first, *Perforatus* in the second } Joynt.
- Extended by { *Interossei* in the first Joynt. *Secundi internodii Tensor.* *Tertii internodii Tensor.* }
- Obliquely moved by { *Interossei.* *Minimi digiti Abductor.* }

The great Toe is { Bended by *Flexor.* / Extended by *Tensor.* / Obliquely moved by *Abductor.*

The first Joynts of the Toes are kept together by *Transversalis Placem.*

The Skin { of the Sole of the Foot is moved by *Plantaris.* / of the Palm of the Hand by { *Palmaris.* / *Caro Musculosa quadrata.*

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John John Hillson